



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 2574, Station B, London, ON. N6A 4G9



March, 1991

91-3

The Valley of Death Christine White

Our May speaker, wrapping up another season of speaker nights, is Christine White, recently appointed to the University of Western Ontario, Dept. of Anthropology. Christine's Physical Anthropological work has taken her to a wide range of interesting sites, and tonight she'll be presenting the results of work she has done on populations from Egypt. See you there for the last speaker night before the field season, May 9th, Museum of Indian Archaeology, at 8 PM.

ANNUAL RATES

Individual	\$15.00
Family	\$18.00
Institutional	\$21.00
Subscriber	\$15.00

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EXECUTIVE REPORT

The Executive has been busy trying to do some house cleaning. First, we continue to encounter complaints from the Main Body of the OAS regarding our subscriber class of newsletter mailing. This has been a point of contention for years between the Chapter and the Main Body, and largely has to do with the Chapter allowing people to subscribe to our newsletter, without becoming a Chapter member (membership to OAS chapters is only allowed if members have first joined the Provincial body). At the 1988 President's meeting in Toronto, then Chapter President Neal Ferris proposed that these "non-OAS members" be formally identified as subscribers, to denote their distinction from proper Chapter members. Currently, our subscriber class of individual stands between 10 and 15 people, while the rest of our mailings consist of regular members, institutional mailings and complementary mailings.

However, despite an agreement at the time that a subscriber class would be acceptable, there continues to be concern from the Main Body over the London Chapter's allowing of newsletter subscribers. Most notably these concerns have been raised by the OAS administrator, Charlie Garrad, who reported in the March 6th, 1991 OAS Executive meeting that:

To date (as of early March), the membership (OAS) stands at 657; this figure represents 66% renewed. Other than the five Chapter Executive members, no renewals have been received from the London Chapter. Declining membership was discussed including the London Chapter's "subscribers" who are technically not OAS members. The introduction of this "subscriber" class appears to have had the effect of subverting the requirement that Chapter members must be OAS members. C. Garrad suggested a formal committee investigate the decline in membership, to determine if this apparent abuse is indeed the case, the extent to which it is responsible, if at all, for the declining Society membership, and what action to take."

The Chapter Executive is concerned with the suggestion that, by allowing people to subscribe to KEWA, we are somehow subverting or undermining OAS provincial memberships. We do not think that this is the case, however, the Executive is anxious to correct any misgivings the Main Body may have. One problem we have identified is the fact that, currently, annual subscription and Chapter fees are the same amount: \$15.00. Consequently, it is likely difficult for Charlie Garrad to distinguish from our mailing list who are subscribers, who are complementary mailings and who are Chapter members (in fact we can't distinguish between Chapter member and subscriber, since members do not have to inform the Chapter if they've paid Main Body dues when they pay Chapter dues). Given this, the Executive has decided on the following: as of January 1, 1992 our subscriber rate for KEWA will increase by two dollars per annum to \$17.00. Member fees to the chapter, which includes a subscription to KEWA (which takes up approximately \$14-\$14.50 of each member's dues), will stay fixed at \$15.00. This way, we will easily demonstrate to the Main Body who subscribes to our newsletter, as well as who is an actual member of the Chapter.

The Executive also decided to strike a committee which could meet and look into the complaints the Chapter has received from the Main Body of the OAS over recent years. Certainly discussions at the recent Presidents meeting in Niagara made it clear that the Provincial OAS is unhappy with a number of Chapter initiatives. Thus the Chapter Executive thought it would be best to form a committee of Chapter members which could advise the Chapter on these problems, as well as identifying solutions. This Committee on Chapter-Provincial Relations will also attempt to identify areas which may develop into problems in the future, so that they can be avoided now, in part by regularly talking to other OAS Chapters and the Provincial Executive. Finally, another goal of the Committee perhaps will be to complete the Chapter guidelines which slowly have been taking form. Currently, the Committee consists of past president Neal Ferris, current Executive member Mahillah Rafek, and member at large Chris Ellis. Member's thoughts on the committee should be directed to the Executive, or to a committee member.

Another decision the Executive recently made was to rent office space in Byron. For a long time now we've realized that the Chapter needed a new home, since who knows what ultimately will happen to 55 Centre Street. As a result, we've managed to rent some space at a reasonable rate, and will try out this location for the next 12 months. Our new address, as of June 1st, is 1265-2 Commissioners Road West, London Ontario, N6K 1C9. We will be installing a phone and hopefully set up an answering machine so that, for the first time in the Chapter's history, people will be able to reach us and leave a message. Our phone number is 519-657-7216.

Finally, find enclosed in this month's newsletter the Chapter's financial statement for the 1990 fiscal year. Of course, the amount of money moving in and out of Chapter accounts this year, due to the Prehistory volume, will make last year's statement look like a receipt for lunch!

SOCIAL REPORT

The Chapter is planning to hold a Garage Sale on Saturday, June 15th, in the morning, at 132 Briscoe Street East in south London. Come on out and socialize with other Chapter members, while perhaps finding a real bar-gooooon or two. Monies raised from the event will be used to help maintain our new office, as well as improve the quality of **KEWA**, etc. Anyone who has stuff they'd like to donate to the Garage Sale, please contact a member of the Executive or just drop the stuff off at an Executive member's home. People willing to help out at the day of the Garage Sale should be at Briscoe Street no later than 8 AM.

HELP!!!! Currently we don't have a place to hold the 1991 Chapter summer picnic. If you think you'd like to host the event, please contact a member of the Executive ASAP.

EDITOR'S NOTE

As readers will note, a member of the Editorial Committee for **KEWA** recently got a new computer set-up, so this month's **KEWA** has the high-quality look provided by a Laser printer. Fortunately, we also have a high quality article to go with the new look, thanks to John MacDonald's contribution on his work on the historic Neutral Freelon site. Not only is this an interesting report on an important Neutral village, but John's account of looters' damage to the Freelon site is an important documentation and evaluation of just how bad the site was impacted.

THE NEUTRAL FREELTON VILLAGE SITE

John D.A. MacDonald

Introduction

The Freelton site (AiHa-14) is an historic Neutral village, approximately 1.25 hectares in size, located in West Flamborough Township, in the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth (Figure 1). This geographic locale places the Freelton site within the Spencer-Bronte Creek site cluster/tribal group which also includes the McDonald, Christianson, Hood and Hamilton village sites (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990, Noble 1984), as well as the smaller Robertson, Bogle I and II sites.

The Freelton village, an undisturbed site lying within a woodlot, had remained unknown to the archaeological community, until 1982 when it was brought to the attention of the Ministry of Culture and Communications, when it was immediately recognized as the "...the most intact site of its kind known to the archaeological community" (Fox 1985:4).

In the spring of 1983 the London office of MCC mapped the site, including middens and storage pits; the latter appearing as large circular depressions on the forest floor. The limited artifacts recovered from 15 square test units suggested the site dated to ca. A.D. 1640. In the fall of 1984, two years after first coming to the attention of MCC, evidence of extensive site looting was discovered. All of the eleven originally mapped middens had been looted. A certain amount of investigative sleuthing, however, instigated by the London office of MCC, led to a precedent-setting conviction of three individuals, for both the looting of the Freelton village and of the Misner Cemetery, located near Brantford (Fox 1985, 1986).

Subsequently to all this, MCC felt it was important to document the actual extent and areas of disturbance which took place on the Freelton site, so that a record of the condition of the site could be made. One of the main purposes of this assessment was to map the looted/disturbed areas while they were relatively fresh and therefore distinct from undisturbed, adjacent areas of the site (MacDonald 1989). Future researchers would then be able to account for areas of lower than expected artifact counts, or other alterations to expected data.

Six weeks were allocated to field work with a crew of four, in the early summer of 1985. Approximately half of this time was spent mapping the site, delineating looted disturbances, and mapping surface collected artifacts. Transit and stadia were used in the mapping of 1083 contour points, which also included pits, shovel-hole disturbances, midden locations, disturbed/looted areas, tracks, fence lines, and swamp edges (Figure 2). Numerous recording stations were established during this process, so that co-ordinates of disturbances, areas of midden disturbances, and artifact surface collections could be triangulated.

To facilitate the above measurements, disturbances and entire midden surfaces were cleared of forest cover which consisted, in early May, of dead leaves and fallen branches. Intensive controlled surface collections of artifacts from 14 middens and 8 disturbances were conducted. Surfaces were left cleared so that occasional rains would reveal additional artifacts

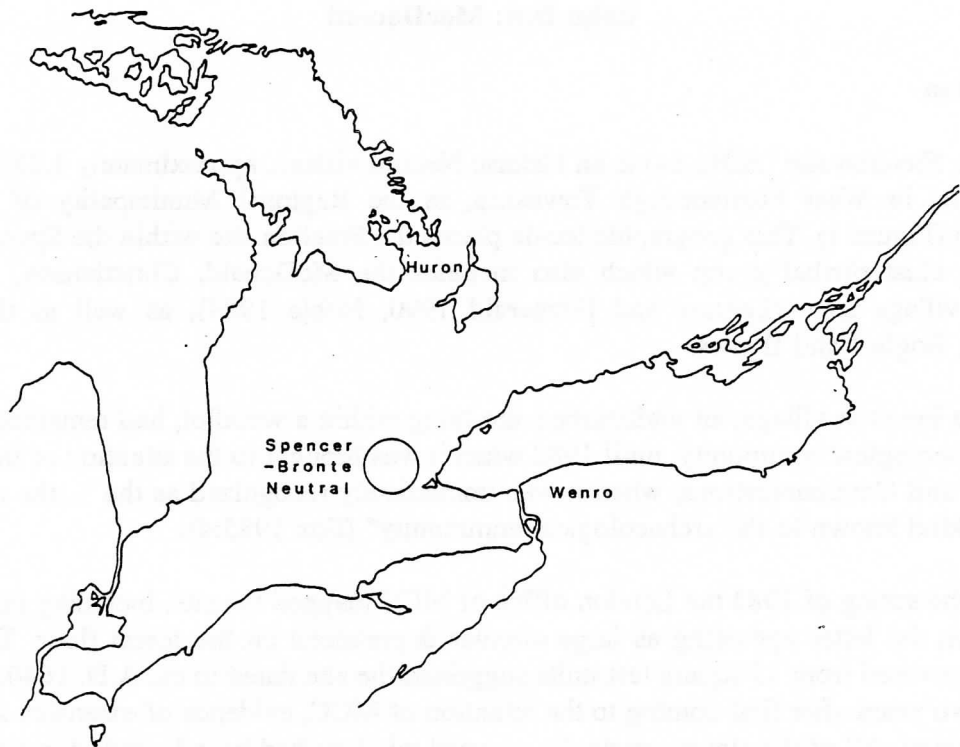


Figure 1: Location of the Spencer-Bronte Creeks Site Cluster/Tribal Group. The Freelon site is located within this cluster.

for collection. Also, four middens were test-excavated, in order to document depths of disturbances, examine potential artifact recovery rates, and to increase the artifact sample. All excavated soils from middens were water screened/floated using a 1 mm mesh and bucket apparatus.

Results

DISTURBANCES

Midden 1 was severely looted, with the extent of the midden roughly defined as the area of disturbance (Figure 3a). Although it is quite large (16.8 x 8 m), Midden 1 revealed its limits of disturbance in a uniform fashion. A trough had been created along the periphery of the midden (or area of disturbance) with shovels, with the soil tossed towards the centre of the feature. The mound in the centre of the midden was therefore a product of both natural midden topography and accumulations through looter's shovelling.

The profile of the north wall of our test excavation trench indicated that looting disturbance did not affect all of the midden equally within the boundaries of the disturbance

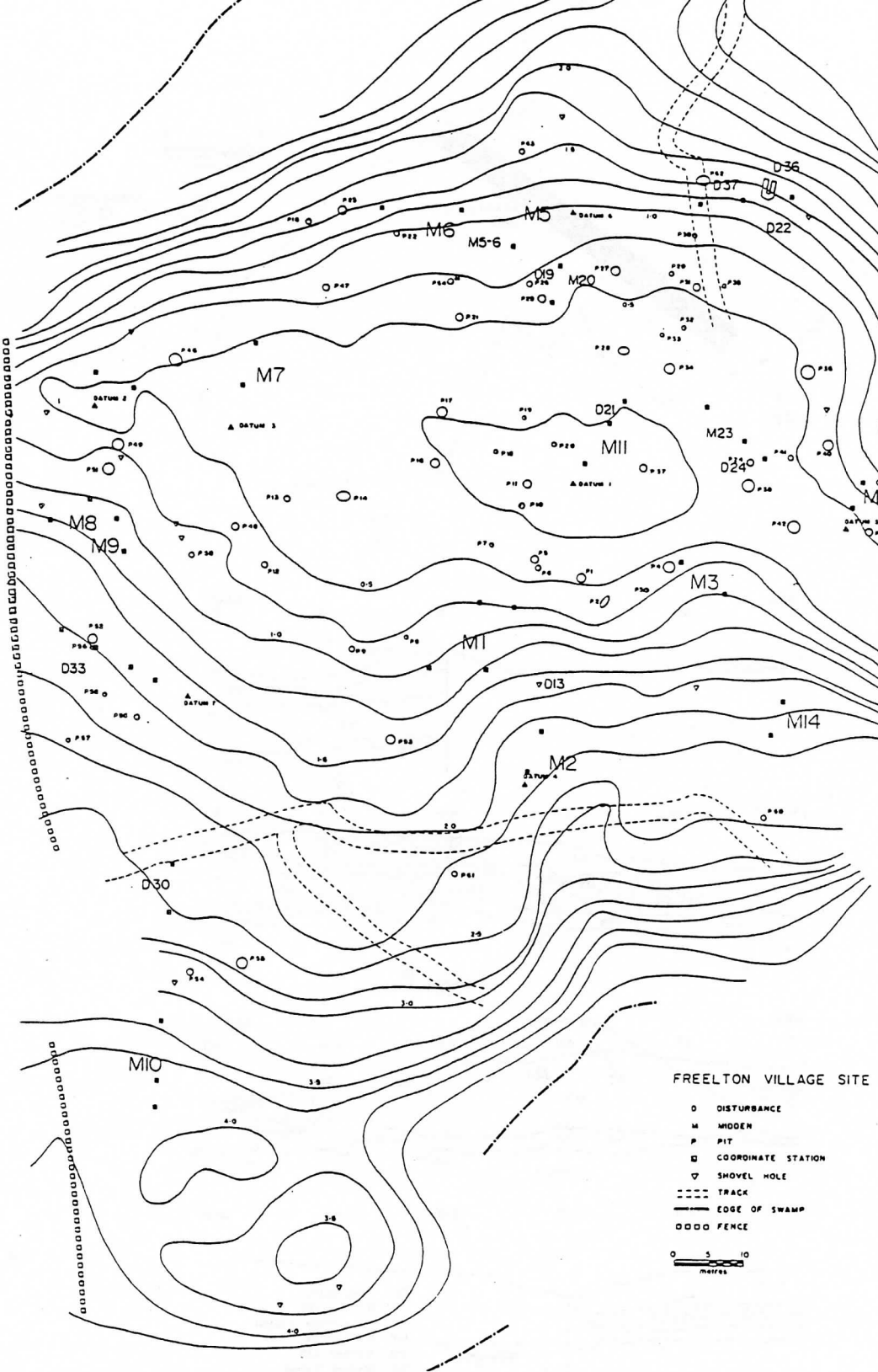


Figure 2: Freelton Village Site Topographic Map.

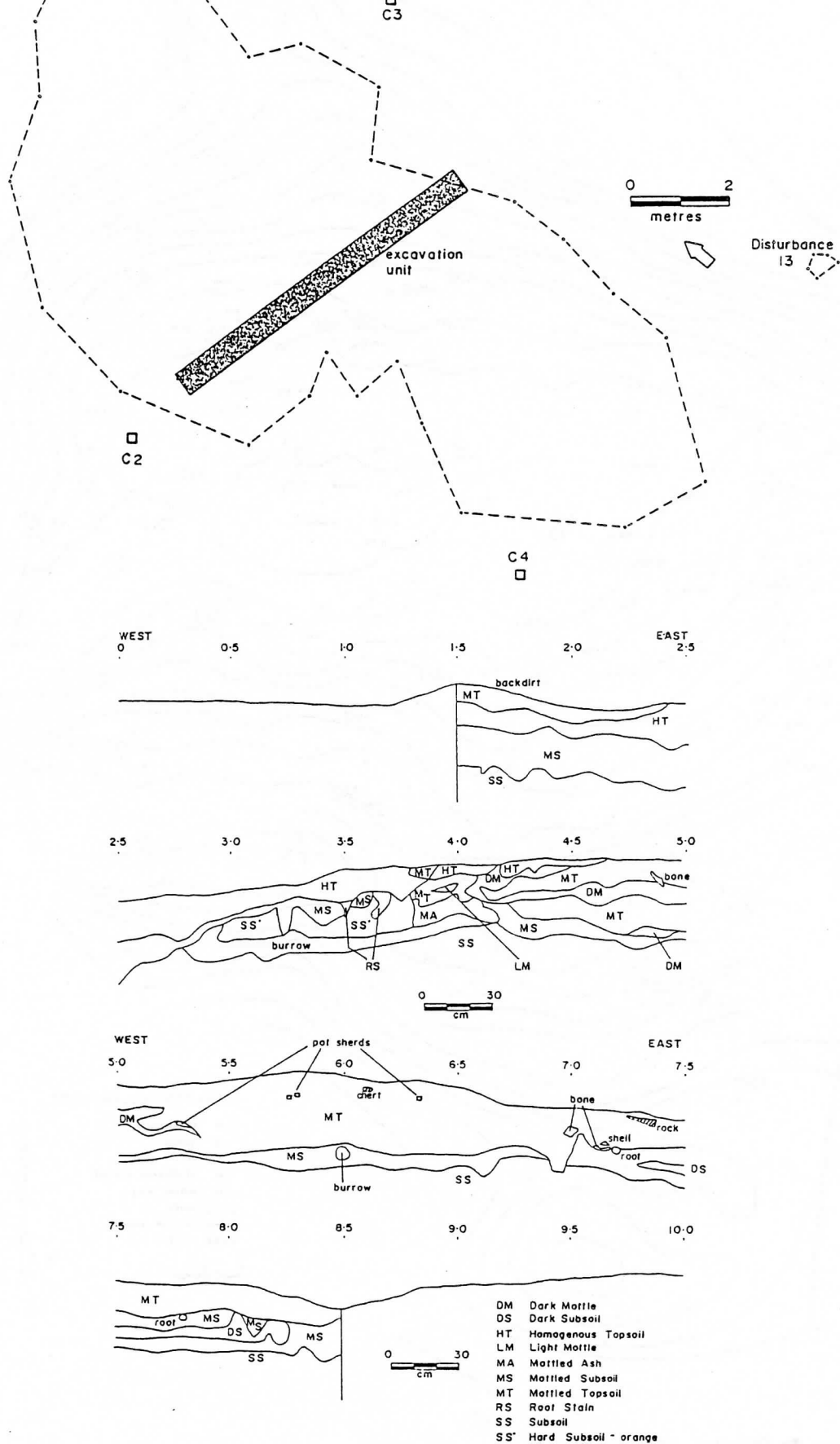


Figure 3: Midden 1 Looted Area. A- Plan and excavation unit; B- Trench Profile of Midden 1 Looting.

(Figure 3b). The western-most 2.25 m of the trench was not disturbed except for the accumulation of backdirt on the topsoil. Quite extensive disturbance occurred eastwards towards the east end of the trench where the looting defined the disturbance periphery. The badly looted area was trashed only to just above the subsoil, with only the occasional shovel tip having descended into the unproductive subsoil.

The second midden examined for this study, Midden 4, proved to be quite large (14 x 8 m), and incorporated Disturbance #25 within its limits. This is a hillside midden with disturbances occurring along the top, flatter areas. The top half of the midden has a slope of approximately 5 degrees, then breaks into a slope of about 20 degrees. Edge of disturbance upslope was always very apparent, whereas downslope it was more obscure. Disturbance progressed downslope in a terrace-like fashion, with shovelled troughs upslope and dirt turned over towards the downslope.

A 2 x .5 metre test trench was excavated in Disturbance B of Midden 4. The profile of the north wall of the trench indicated that from 8 to 15 cm of disturbed soils overlay undisturbed, mottled subsoil and an ash pocket. This latter matrix was saddled in a depression labelled as Feature 1.

The looting disturbance of Midden 8 occurred in two forms (Figure 4a). The midden proper exhibited troughing on the south edge, with soil stacked progressively higher to the north. However, shovel holes were also evident: two to the west and two to the south of the midden. A test-trench was placed through the south edge of the disturbance because of the sharp delineation between the disturbed and undisturbed areas made by the looting trough (Figure 4b).

The looted area of Midden 10 was notable by the amount of large bones scattered over its surface. The midden's north, west, and part of its east periphery exhibited a distinguishable trough, which along the north edge was actually 20 to 30 cm deep. The interior of the north half of the midden was greatly disturbed with mounds of soil 40 to 50 cm high. The southern periphery was not well defined, although it was discernable by a much less prominent trough and irregular surface. A one-metre square test unit was placed in the midst of the largest looted area of this midden. Up to 38 cm of midden matrix was dug by the looters at this location. Very little of the midden depth was left undisturbed, and often the disturbance extended into subsoil.

Another 30 areas of disturbance were recorded during our fieldwork at Freelon (MacDonald 1989). This included several additional midden areas, whose extent of disturbance ranged for marginal to extensive. Troughing and test pits characterized the means by which midden disturbances were accomplished. Also, over a dozen isolated shovel holes were recorded across the site, and are presumed to be spots where the looters' metal detectors picked up positive readings.

PIT FEATURES

On Freelon, numerous pits can be seen, appearing as circular to oval depressions ranging from 5 to over 50 cm in depth, and ranging in diameter from between .5 and 2.2 meters. In all, 64 such pit depressions were mapped during the survey of the site (Figure 2), two of which were partially impacted by looters' disturbances.

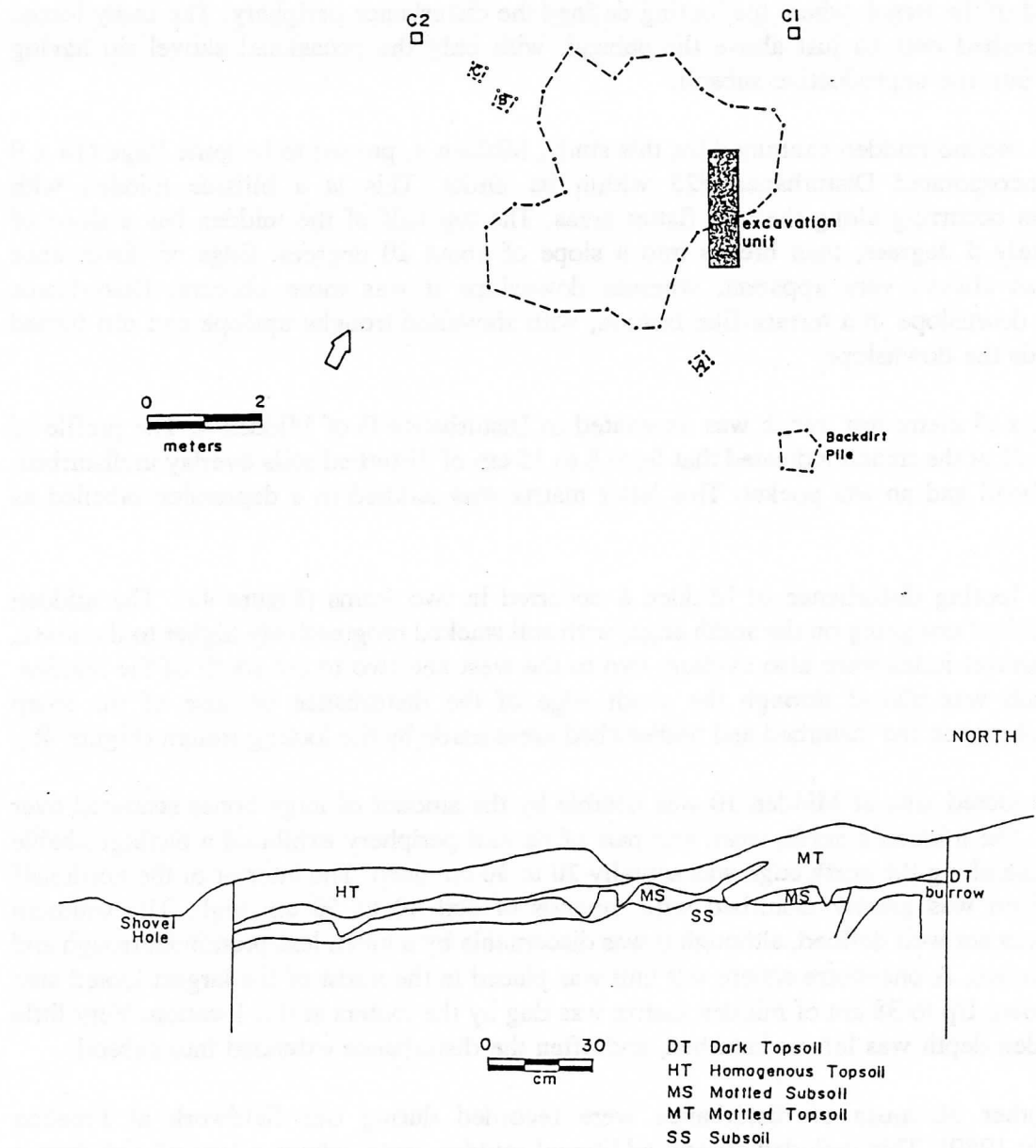
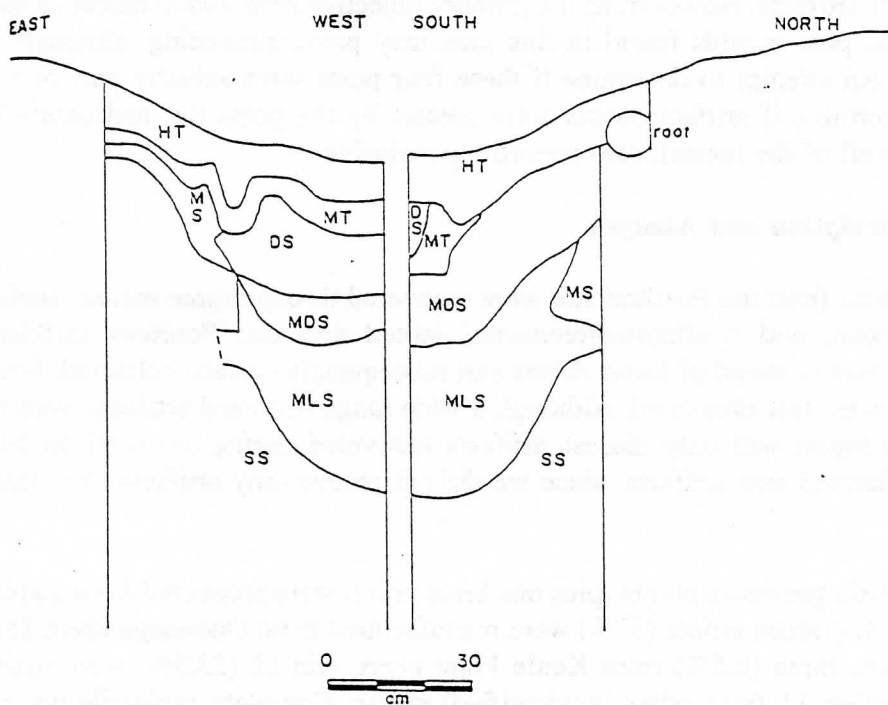
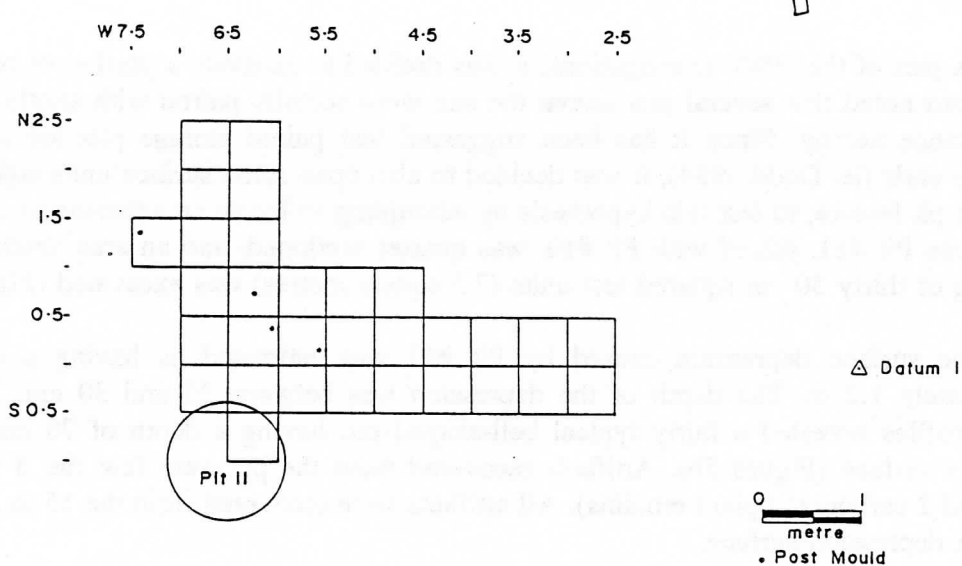


Figure 4: Midden 8 Looted Area. A- Plan and excavation unit; B- Trench Profile of Midden 8 Looting.



SQUARE S 0.5 W 6.5

DS Dark Subsoil
HT Homogenous Topsoil
MDS Medium Dark Subsoil
MLS Medium Light Subsoil
MS Mottled Subsoil
MT Mottled Topsoil
SS Subsoil

Figure 5: Excavation of Pit 11 and Surrounding Forest Floor. A- Plan and excavation units; B- Profile of quarter-sectioned Pit 11.

As part of the 1985 investigations, it was decided to excavate a portion of one such pit. Also, it was noted that several pits across the site were actually paired with another, located a short distance nearby. Since it has been suggested that paired storage pits are a feature of longhouse ends (ie. Dodd 1984), it was decided to also open some surface units adjacent to the excavated pit feature, to test this hypothesis by attempting to locate an adjacent house wall. For this purpose Pit #11, paired with Pit #10, was quarter sectioned, and an area abutting this pit, consisting of thirty 50 cm squared test units (7.5 square metres) was excavated (Figure 5a).

The surface depression caused by Pit #11 was estimated as having a diameter of approximately 1.2 m. The depth of the depression was between 25 and 30 cm. The quarter section profiles revealed a fairly typical bell-shaped pit, having a depth of 70 cm below the depression surface (Figure 5b). Artifacts recovered from the pit were few (ie. 3 ceramics, 9 flakes, and 2 carbonized plant remains). All artifacts were recovered from the 15 to 30 cm level below the depression surface.

Compared to the looted midden excavation units, the units opened adjacent to Pit 11 were fairly clean of artifacts. However, as the primary objective here was to detect an associated house wall, the four post moulds found in this area may prove promising, although not conclusive (Figure 5a). An attempt to determine if these four posts were actually part of a house wall by trying to determine if artifact counts were greater by the posts (ie. had debris been swept up against the wall of the house), also proved inconclusive.

Artifact Description and Analysis

Artifacts from the Freelon site were recovered through three means: surface collections, test excavations, and confiscated/recovered looted artifacts. Fourteen middens and eleven disturbances were cleared of forest debris and subsequently surface collected. Four middens and a pit feature were test excavated. Although a wide range of looted artifacts were recovered from the site, this report will only discuss artifacts recovered during our work in 1985, as well as discuss confiscated iron artifacts, since we did not recover any artifacts from this class.

LITHICS

Forty-six projectile points (plus one brass point) were recovered from 10 middens and one disturbance. Seventeen points (37%) were manufactured from Onondaga chert, four (8.7%) from Ancaster chert, three (6.5%) from Kettle Point chert, and 11 (23.9%) were made from glacial tills, and another 11 from other (unidentified) cherts. Complete projectile points are basically triangular in shape with straight to concave bases. Few points are made with any refinement, "crude" being the best description for most. Lengths range from 16.4 to 33.8 mm ($x=24.14$, $SD=4.9$); widths range from 11.0 to 19.6 mm ($x=15.83$, $SD=2.3$); and thicknesses range from 3.5 to 9.1 mm ($x=5.36$, $SD=1.4$). The brass projectile point measured 28.3 x 13.4 x 1.4 mm.

Also recovered were 24 bifaces, 55 cores and core fragments, only 5 scrapers and 4 microscrapers, 1 drill, and 244 utilized flakes. Over eight thousand flakes were recovered from surface collections and excavations combined, of which 7109 were recovered from water-screened, excavated soils. The vast majority of flakes recovered (89.5%) are Onondaga, whereas Ancaster chert makes up 4.8% of the collection, followed by Kettle Point (2.0%), glacial till

(1.9%), and unidentified (1.9%). The majority of flakes recovered (75.5%) were produced during the thinning or finishing stage of the knapping reduction sequence. Twenty percent were produced during the reducing stage; 4.4% of flakes removed cortex (decortication), and 12 primary flakes were also recovered.

CERAMICS

The ceramics recovered from each midden and/or disturbance area were analyzed by examining the decoration motifs, decoration techniques and temper material used for each of the ceramic categories of rim, neck/shoulder, and body sherds.

Shell temper does not make a substantial appearance in Neutral ceramics until at least the proto-historic period (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). Shell-tempering has been documented on several Neutral sites within the Spencer-Bronte Creeks site cluster, including Christianson (A.D. 1615-1632) at 14.63% (Fitzgerald 1982a:95); Bogle I (A.D. 1630-1641) at 16.3% (Lennox 1984a:212); Hood (A.D. 1630-1641) at 26% (Lennox 1984b:75); Bogle II (A.D. 1640-1651) at 64% (Lennox 1984a:244); and Hamilton (A.D. 1640-1651) at 64% (Lennox 1984b:92). Ceramics recovered from Freelon included 32.2% shell tempered sherds.

Rim sherd decoration motifs and techniques were compared with the types of tempering used (Figures 6, 7). Quantitative as well as qualitative differences between the two temper groups are evident (Tables 1, 2). Two types of exterior motifs appear with grit temper that do not appear on shell tempered examples: seven criss-cross, and one example of horizontals. Twice as many obliques occur on grit tempered rims, while over twice as many plain rims are shell tempered over grit tempered.

Sixty-nine neck/shoulder sherds were recovered from 9 features. Only 4 of the neck portions of these sherds are not plain: two neck have trailed horizontals, one sherd has trailed obliques, and one has incised verticals. Conversely, only five of the shoulders are plain. Stamping on shoulder sherds is the most frequently used decorative technique, being either linear or cord stamps, whereas trailing or incising only occur on the neck portions. No difference between grit and shell tempered sherds is evident for either decoration or technique.

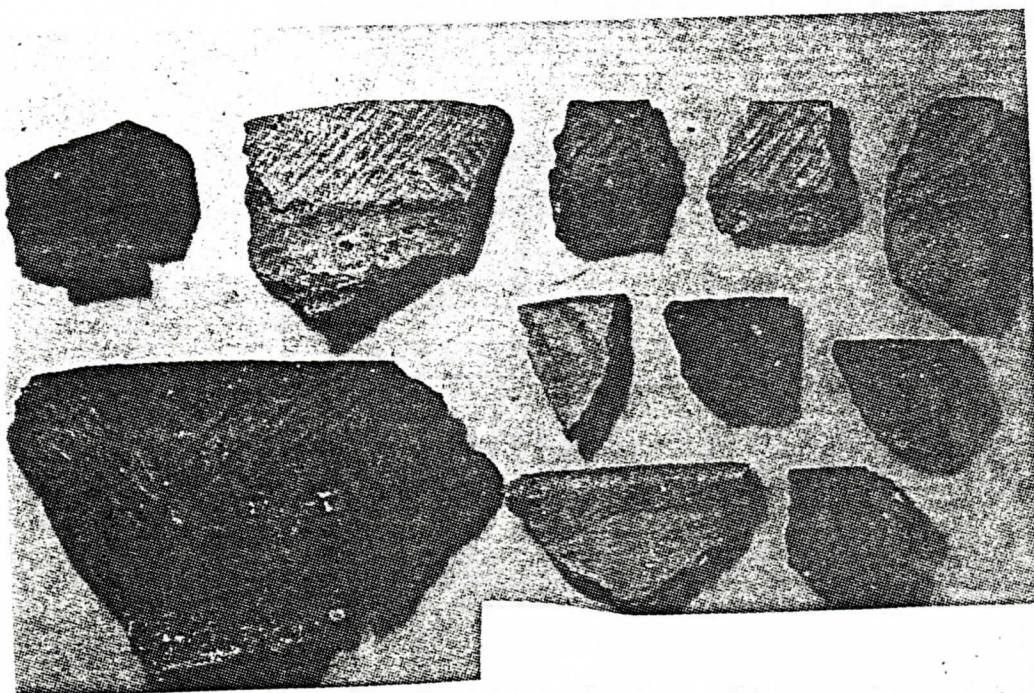
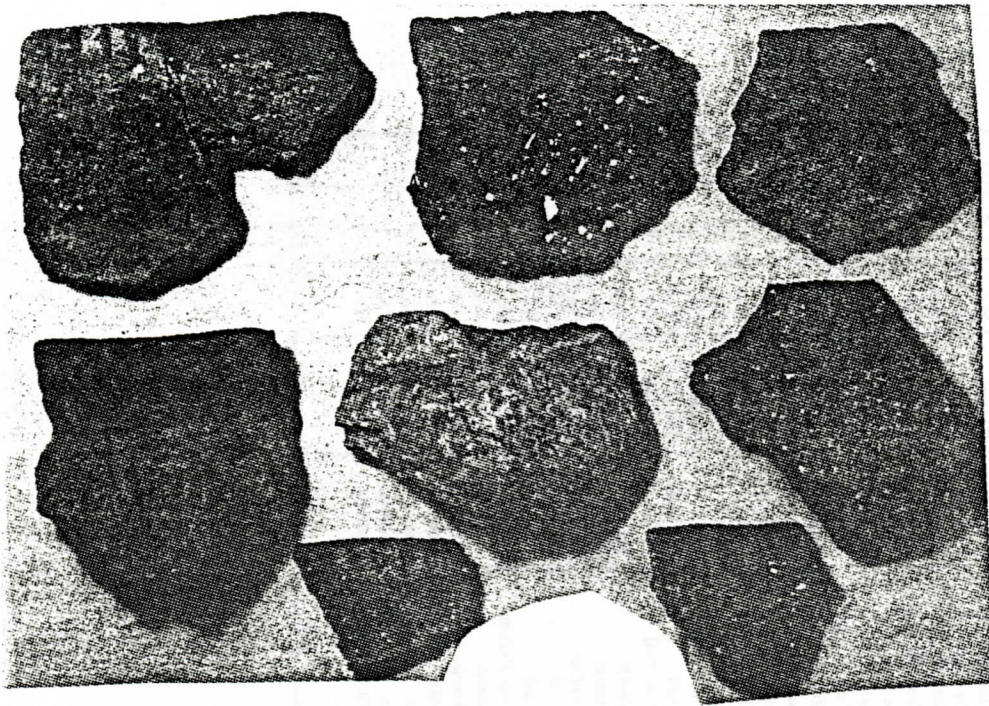
Differences in surface treatment are apparent between grit and shell tempered body sherds. Of the 618 grit tempered and analyzable body sherds, 91.9% have a smooth exterior surface, whereas only 20.3% of the shell tempered body sherds have a smooth surface. Seventy percent of the shell tempered sherds have a smoothed-over exterior, which occurs on only 6.1% of grit tempered sherds. Trailing and rib-paddle occur rarely on either grit or shell tempered body sherds.

In addition, close to 50 ceramic pipe fragments were recovered from the 1985 investigations (Figure 8), along with a steatite bowl.



0 2.

Figure 6: Grit Tempered Rim Sherds From the Freelton Site.



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Figure 7: Shell Tempered Rim Sherds From the Freelton Site.

Table 1: Freelton Rim Sherd Decoration - Grit Tempered

Exterior Motif	Technique	Lip Motif	Technique	Coll.	Castell.	No.
Plain	Smooth	Plain	Smooth	No	Turret	5
Plain	Smooth	Punctates	na	No		1
Plain	Smooth	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Oblique	Trailed	Plain	Smooth	No		9
Oblique	Trailed	Plain	Smooth	Yes		3
Oblique	Trailed	Notched	na	No		1
Oblique	Trailed	Oblique	Trailed	Yes		1
Oblique	Stamp	Oblique	Stamp	Yes		1
Oblique	Stamp	Plain	Smooth	Yes		2
Oblique	Stamp	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Oblique	Incised	Plain	Smooth	No	Round	1
Oblique	Incised	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Opposed	Stamp	Vertical	Stamp	No		2
X-Cross	Incised	Plain	Smooth	Yes		3
X-Cross	Stamp	na	na	Yes		1
X-Cross/Notches	Stamp	Plain	Smooth	Yes		1
X-Cross	Trailed	Plain	Smooth	Yes		1
X-Cross	Incised	Vertical	Incised	No		1
Maleated	na	Plain	Smooth	No		2
Vertical	Incised	Vertical	Stamp	No		1
Vertical	Stamp	Vertical	Stamp	Yes	Round	1
Notches	Stamp	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Notches/Plain	Stamp	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Notches/Mal.	na	Maleated	na	No		1
Plain/Horizontal	Smooth/Trail	Vertical	Stamp	No		1
Smoothed-over	na	Vertical	Stamp	No		1
Horizontal	Trail	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Oblique/Bosses	Trail/Appliq.	na	na	No		1
Total						47

Table 2: Freelton Rim Sherd Decoration - Shell Tempered

Exterior Motif	Technique	Lip Motif	Technique	Coll.	Cast.	No
Plain	Smooth	Plain	Smooth	No	Point	4
Plain	Smooth	Oblique	Stamp	No		2
Plain	Smooth	Vertical	Stamp	No		4
Plain/Oblique	Smooth/Stamp	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Plain/Push-Pull	na	Vertical	Stamp	No		1
Plain/Push-Pull	na	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Horiz./Oblique/Horiz	Trail/Stamp/Tra	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Plain/Horizontal	Smooth/Trail	Plain	Smooth	Yes		1
Smoothed-Over	na	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Smoothed-Over	na	Notched	na	No		2
Oblique	Trail	Plain	Smooth	Yes	Point	1
Oblique	Trail	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Oblique	Maleated	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Oblique	Trail	Oblique	Stamp	Yes		1
Oblique	Push-Pull	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Oblique	Stamp	Plain	Smooth	Yes		1
Oblique	Stamp	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Oblique/Roughened	Trail/na	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Opposed	Trail	Plain	Smooth	Yes		1
Opposed	Trail	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Oblique/Plain	Push-Pull/na	Plain	Smooth	No	Point	1
Vertical	Stamp	na	na	No		1
Vertical	Stamp	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Vertical	Trail	Plain	Smooth	Yes		1
Corded	na	Plain	Smooth	No		1
Maleated	na	Oblique	Stamp	No		1
Notched/Rough/Plain	Punctates/na/na	Notches	na	No		1
Total						35

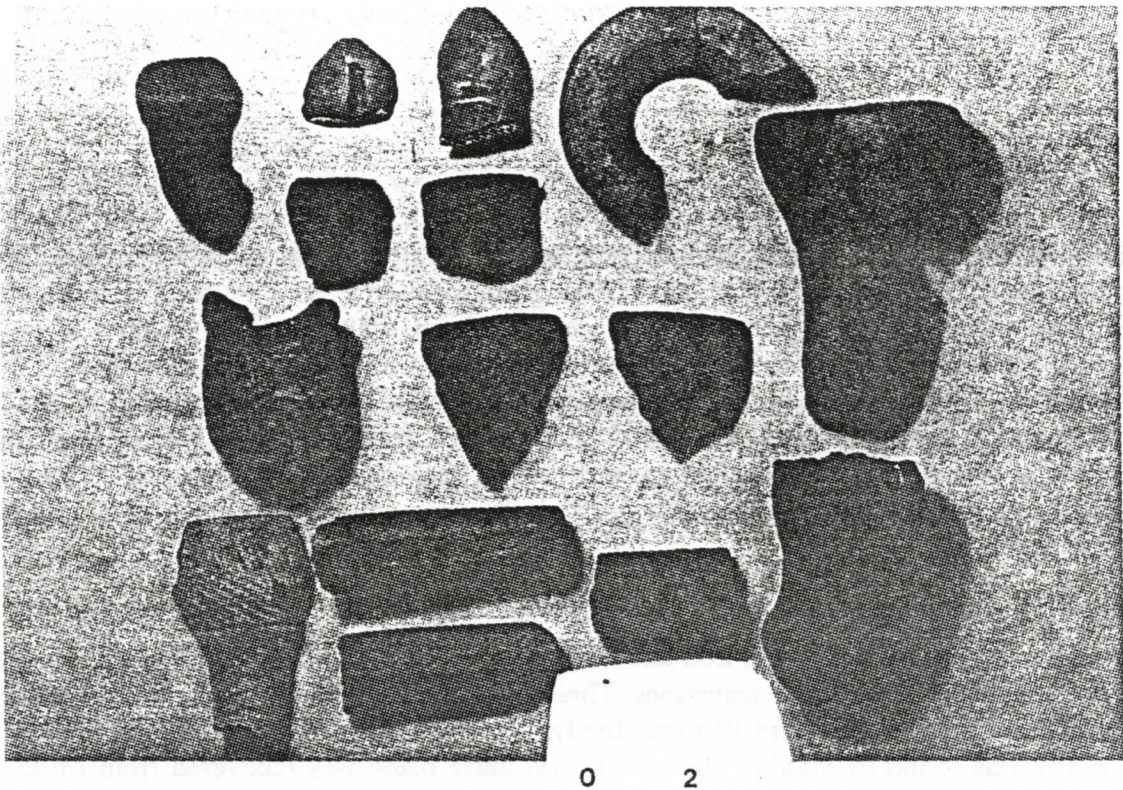


Figure 8: Pipe Fragments From the Freelton Site.

BEADS

The 148 beads recovered from the assessment of the site included three broad categories of bead: 111 shell beads were recovered, along with 35 glass beads and 2 copper beads. Relatively few beads were detected during trowelling; the majority were retrieved during wet screening procedures using a 1 mm mesh screen. Had the recovery of all the beads been dependent on sieving excavated soil through a standard, 1/4 inch mesh, it is liberally estimated that 10 shell, 7 glass and perhaps 1 copper bead would have been detected. Each of these 18 beads had at least one dimension greater than 1/4 inch (6.35 mm). However, tubular beads - as an example - included in this group due to length, could easily pass through 1/4 inch mesh because of narrow widths. The remaining 130 beads would have passed through the screen due to their overall small dimensions.

Shell beads were grouped into four categories: discoidal, tubular, marginella and univalve. The 11 discoidal beads ranged in diameter from 7.2 to 12.5 mm ($x=9.0$); thickness ranged from 1.7 to 4.7 mm ($x=3.0$); and bore holes ranged from 1.7 to 4.7 mm in diameter ($x=2.5$). All 5 of the marginella beads were recovered from Midden 1. Lengths ranged from 9.2 to 11.4 mm; widths ranged from 5.3 to 7.4 mm, and bead thickness ranged from 4.4 to 5.6 mm. Also, 2 univalve shell beads were recovered, one each from Middens 4 and 10. These shells are roughly conical in shape, and spiral counter clockwise from tip to base.

Ninety-three tubular shell beads were also recovered, including both white and purple varieties. Fifty were complete enough to provide measurements. Lengths of tubular shell beads ranged from 3.4 to 7.1 mm ($x=4.8$); widths ranged from 2.9 to 5.1 mm ($x=3.8$); and bore diameters ranged from 1.0 to 2.6 mm ($x=1.6$). Both round and square cross-sections were noted, as were every degree of cross-section in between.

Thirty-five glass beads were recovered from the four middens and one pit midden all test excavated. Shapes varied from round, lenticular, "donut"-shaped, and tubular. Both round and square tubulars occur. The bead typologies employed in Table 3 are from Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Karklins (1985). Twenty percent (n=7) of the glass beads recovered are red tubular varieties; 51.4% (n=18) are red rounds; and 11.4% (n=4) are round aqua-blue/turquoise varieties, altogether placing the Freelton site into glass bead Period IIIb, based on Kenyon and Kenyon (1983). While blue and white beads characterize the earlier glass bead Period II, the small number of this type at Freelton (n=2) should not alter the period placement of the site. Finally, a remaining "bead" from the site is actually a black glass cassock button with an iron eye. Kenyon and Kenyon (1983:63) suggest that cassock buttons are found more commonly on New York sites, as a result of Dutch trade.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL

Examples of brass, copper, iron and undifferentiated metal artifacts were recovered from the surface collections and test excavations. Three pins, one each of copper, iron and brass were recovered from Middens 1, 4, and 10 respectively. An iron spike was recovered from Midden 8, an iron awl was found in Midden 10, and an iron knife blade was recovered from Midden 1. Midden 1 also yielded a brass projectile point and a brass bell which resembles a small sleigh bell. Metal and brass scrap were also recovered, including melted brass recovered from Pit 11.

Of significance is the lack of historic trade axes recovered from the 1985 investigations. It is obvious that the looters' use of metal detectors resulted in the biased and near total recovery of larger metal objects, such as trade axes, during looting activities. A proportion of these artifacts were subsequently recovered from the looters and are currently housed at the London office of the Ministry of Culture and Communications.

As a part of this study, some of the axe collections at MCC were examined. Nine different maker's marks are evident on the sample (n=48) of iron trade axes studied. As well, 6 axes exhibited no maker's stamp. Axes were grouped according to maker's stamp and the number of stamps per side (Figure 9, Table 4). Weights for fragmentary axes were not included. A true analysis of these axes is unjustified as axe groupings are each represented by only a few examples - often by only one sample - and often not all measurements are present. However, a general observation that can be made is that, regardless of stamp type, three stamps per side are usually found on the larger and heavier axes, while lighter axes usually have only one stamp per side. Axes with no stamps also tend to weigh less and are smaller in size than the three stamp axes. Kenyon and Kenyon (1987:17) also found that for Glass Period IIIb axes, those with only one stamp tended to be smaller than those axes with three stamps per side. Fitzgerald (1988:17), however, suggests that the number of stamps correlates only with weight, not with the size of the axe.

FAUNAL AND FLORAL REMAINS

The faunal analysis was conducted by Rosemary Prevec (1986). All of the faunal remains from the 1985 assessment were examined, a total of 13,790 elements. Mammal elements make up the majority of the faunal material (79.5%; Table 5), and white-tailed deer accounts for the majority of the identifiable mammal (71.39%). Fish makes up the second largest class of faunal remains recovered. From the taxa identified (Table 6), it is evident that the occupants of the site

Table 3: Glass Beads From Freelon

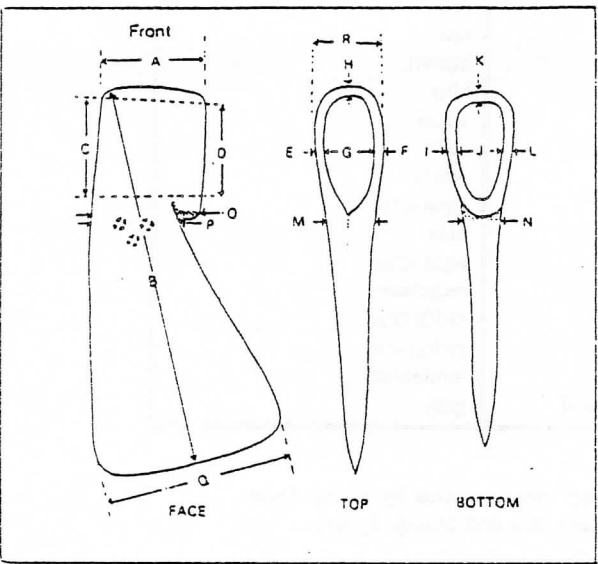
Type	No.	Class	Shape	Colour
Ia1	4	tubular	round	red
Ic1	3	tubular	square	red
Ic22	1	tubular	square	brown
III23	1	rounded	ovoid	blue
IIa15	1	rounded	lenticular	white
IIa1	4	rounded	round-oval	red
IIa14	1	rounded	donut	white
IIa25	1	rounded	round	aqua-blue
IIa55	1	rounded	oval	blue
IIa23	3	rounded	donut	aqua-blue
IVa3	8	rounded	donut	red/clear
IVa1	2	rounded	donut	red/black
IVa5	2	rounded	round	red/green
IVa	2	rounded	donut	white/red
BId	1	blown	pinched-oval	grey

Table 4: Trade Axes From Freelon - Mean Measurements by Stamp Type
(See Figure 11 for Measurement Locations and Stamp Types)

Stamp Type	No./ side	A (cm)	B (cm)	O (cm)	P (cm)	Q (cm)	Weight (grams)
3	1/1	4.0	14.3	4.13	3.5	7.7	699.2
9	1/1	na	na	na	3.55	7.0	na
6	1/-	na	na	4.3	3.55	7.3	na
2	1/1	na	na	4.88	4.11	8.93	na
7	3/3	na	na	5.2	4.2	9.5	na
8	3/3	na	na	5.5	4.3	9.6	na
none	na	5.58	18.07	5.43	4.48	8.83	1145.2
7	4/0	5.65	19.7	5.65	4.55	10.05	1089.0
5	3/3	5.7	18.5	5.6	4.6	9.2	1209.1
2	3/3	5.89	19.68	5.89	4.76	9.75	1364.7
3	3/3	5.63	20.32	5.43	4.79	9.39	1361.8
4	1/1	5.83	20.98	5.8	4.85	10.25	1425.2
1	3/3	5.8	19.9	6.0	5.2	10.0	1558.3

Table 5: Freelon Faunal Remains By Zoological Class

Class	Total Faunal Sample	Percent of Sample
Mammalia	10,958	79.5
Osteichthyes	2,090	15.2
Aves	204	1.5
Pelecypoda	128	0.9
Reptilia	61	0.4
Amphibia	26	0.2
Class Uncertain	323	2.3
Total	13,790	



IRON TRADE AXES

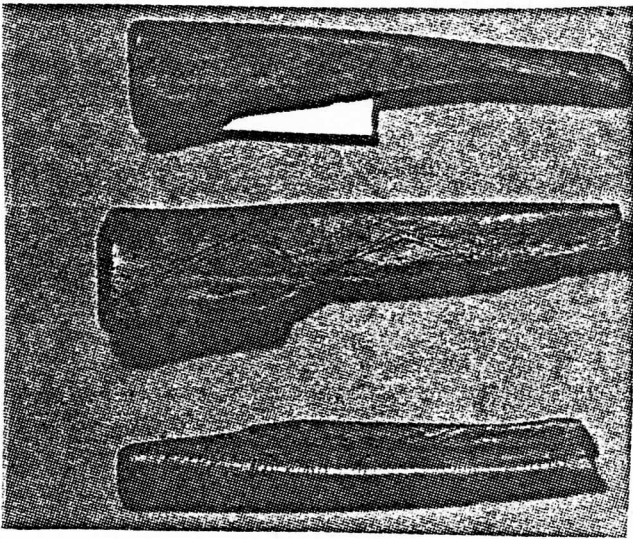
STAMP TYPE

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

STAMP TYPE

- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

Figure 9: Iron Trade Axes - Stamp Types From Analyzed Freelton Collection.



0 2

Figure 10: Decorated Bone Sucking Tubes From Freelton.

Table 6: Freelon Faunal Identifications

Species	Number of Elements	Percent ID by Class
MAMMAL		
Shorttail Shrew	1	.05
Cottontail Rabbit	15	.81
Leporidae sp.	7	.38
Grey Squirrel	40	2.16
Red Squirrel	6	.32
Woodchuck	1	.05
Chipmunk	20	1.08
Beaver	64	3.45
Peromyscus sp.	6	.32
Muskrat	9	.49
Meadow Vole	1	.05
Rodentia sp.	1	.05
Wolf	1	.05
Dog	6	.32
Canis sp.	27	1.46
Red Fox	1	.05
Grey Fox	1	.05
Fox sp.	11	.59
Canidae sp.	1	.05
Bear	32	1.72
Raccoon	219	11.80
Ermine	2	.11
Marten	4	.22
Fisher	1	.05
River Otter	24	1.29
Weasel sp.	1	.05
Bobcat	4	.22
Lynx sp.	3	.16
Carnivora sp.	18	.97
Deer	1325	71.39
Cervidae sp.	3	.16
Human	1	.05
Total	1856	99.97
FISH		

Sturgeon	1	.10
Bowfin	22	2.23
Lake Trout	5	.51
Trout sp.	7	.71
Whitefish	85	8.59
Coregoninae sp.	496	50.15
Esox sp.	29	2.93
Cyprinidae sp.	1	.10
Catostomus sp.	22	2.23
Catostomidae sp.	75	7.58
Brown Bullhead	130	13.15
Channel Catfish	1	.10
Ictalurus sp.	18	1.82
American Eel	36	3.64
White Bass	2	.20
Rock Bass	6	.61
Lepomis sp.	2	.20
Yellow Perch	11	1.11
Stizostedion sp.	26	2.63
Percidae sp.	3	.30
Perciformes sp.	11	1.11
Total	989	100.00
BIRD		
Wood Duck	1	.79
Duck sp.	15	11.91
Hawk sp.	1	.79
Grouse sp.	1	.79
Turkey	5	3.97
Passenger Pigeon	97	76.98
Strigidae sp.	1	.79
Hairy Woodpecker	1	.79
Passerina sp.	4	3.18
Total	126	99.99
REPTILE		
Painted Turtle	18	29.5
Emydidae sp.	41	67.2
Garter Snake	2	3.3
Total	61	100.0

were exploiting the local streams (ie. trout), but were also travelling as far as Lake Ontario for eel and/or Lake Erie for whitefish and herring.

Burned elements, butchering marks, animal gnaw marks, evidence of hunting (in the form of a projectile tip found embedded in the distal half of a deer right radius), and artifacts were all identified (Prevec 1986). Of note was the recovery of 25 complete and 8 fragmentary bone sucking tubes from the site, the majority of which came from Middens 1, 4 and 10. Three of these tubes are decorated with incised chevron patterns and hatch marks (Figure 10).

Evidence of four cultigens were recovered during excavations and water screening: corn (*Zea Mays*), bean (*Phaseolus*), squash (*Cucurbita*), and sunflower (*Helianthus*). Corn is by far the most pervasive cultigen on the site. Kernels (n=374), embryos (n=9), cupules (n=4515), cob fragments (n=83), and stems (n=6) are all present. Thirty-five bean seeds/lobes were recovered from only the five test excavated features. Both squash seeds and what may be a squash rind were recovered. One sunflower seed and part of the plant were also found.

Evidence of two wild fruits were recovered: plum (*Prunus nigra*, n=16), and grape (*Vitis riparia*, n=2). Carbonized remains of acorn (*Quercus*), hickory (*Carya*), and other, unidentified nuts were counted like MNI's. That is, remains of each from a given soil sample equalled one specimen. Therefore, 35 acorn, 6 unidentified nuts, and 1 hickory nut were identified. Ten unidentified seeds and seed fragments were also recovered.

Discussion and Conclusions

All areas of the Freelon site disturbed through looting activities were recorded, mapped and surface collected in 1985. Disturbances to 14 middens ranged from total surface disturbance (Middens 1, 2, and 7) to as little as 10% disturbed (Middens 3 and 9). Test excavations of four of these middens reveals that vertical disturbance was not always complete. That is, undisturbed midden was extant beneath areas of disturbance.

The sectioning of Pit 11 revealed that the circular depressions found across the site are indeed, pit features. The excavated area adjacent to Pit 11 was found to be relatively clean of artifacts, compared to midden areas that had been looted. This comparison demonstrates that artifactual data is still relatively rich in those areas of looting activity. Indeed, artifact frequencies and varieties recovered from these investigations are comparable to, if not exceeding, the quantity and diversity of artifacts recovered from other historic Neutral sites, such as Hood and Hamilton, which have undergone major excavations. That the vast majority of the artifacts recovered from the Freelon site was recovered from looted middens suggests that the site still has very high potential for the recovery of archaeological data.

The employment of fine screening of all excavated soils resulted in the recovery of such a large artifact assemblage. Most notable in this respect is the representative sample of beads recovered primarily through fine screening. The few beads recovered by the looters "...is a reflection of the careless digging of the pothunters" (Kenyon 1985), and not an indication of the scarcity of beads present on the site. Faunal, floral, lithic, and ceramic assemblages all equally benefited from fine screening recoveries.

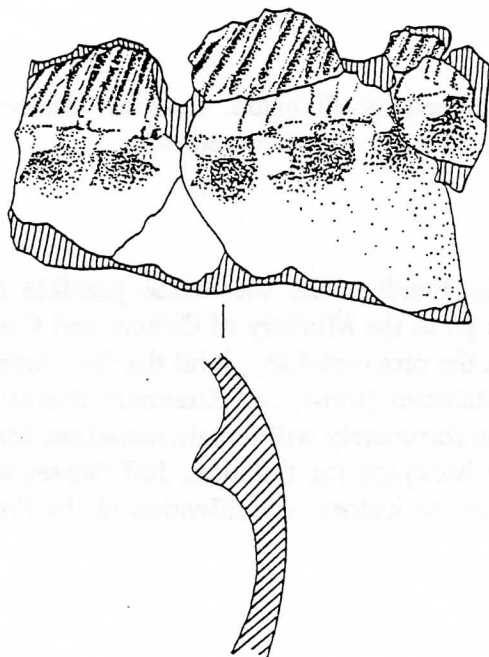


Figure 11: Genoa Frilled Rim Sherd From the Freelton Site, Possibly Indicating the Presence of Wenro Refugees at the Site.

Several indices point to a date of ca. A.D. 1640. The glass trade beads and the confiscated iron trade axes fall into Glass Bead Period IIIb. The quantity of shell tempered ceramics also indicates a late 1630's to 1640's period for the site. In addition, two artifact classes suggest that the site dates to the period around the 1638-1639 epidemic period (Wright 1981:2). The quantity of complete and fragmentary sucking tubes recovered during the assessment (n=33), in addition to the 22 bone tubes recovered from the looters, implies that "curing" activities commonly occurred at Freelton. The quantity of cut brass scrap and the presence of brass projectile points, pins, etc., has been interpreted as replacements for those objects that were made previously by craftsmen whose skills had been lost as a result of the epidemic (Fitzgerald 1982b: 35).

Finally, the nearby and contemporaneous Hood site has been identified by Lennox (1984b: 137) as the village of *Kandoucho* or *Teotongniaton*, which were visited by Brebeuf and Chaumonot in 1640-41. Brebeuf and Chaumonot also visited the town of *Khioetoea*, where apparently a number of Wenro refugees resided, up from New York State (JR 21:233; 8:302). Lennox points out that there is no evidence to suggest that Hood was this site, since there was no archaeological evidence to suggest that Wenro were present (Lennox 1984b). However, at Freelton, one rim sherd recovered from Midden 8 has been identified as Wenro (Figure 11; Jeff Bursey, pers. comm.). Eighteen additional Genoa Frilled rim sherds were confiscated from the looters' collections. Ridley (1973) has suggested that Genoa Frilled pottery found on historic Huron sites are due to the migration of the Wenro. Could, then, the Freelton village be the village of *Khioetoea*, or Saint Michel as the Jesuit's called it, described as having Wenro present in AD 1640-41? Certainly the data recovered from Freelton would suggest that the site was occupied during the time of Brebeuf's and Chaumonot's visit to the Neutral Nation. That the Freelton site is one of only a few Neutral sites from which Wenro pottery has been recovered, and may be the only Neutral site with Wenro pottery dating to the period of the Brebeuf and Chaumonot visit,

suggests that this site may indeed be by *Khioetoo*. Certainly future research at Freelon should continue to look for evidence to support this hypothesis.

Acknowledgements

The assessment of the Freelon site was made possible by a grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Thanks go to the Ministry of Culture and Communications London Office for their logistical and - when the proverbial sh__it hit the fan - moral support. An excellent crew consisted of Anne Brydon, Malcolm Horne, and Rosemary Prevec. Special thanks are extended to the property owners, who unfortunately will remain nameless, for allowing the assessment and for giving us access to their backyard for flotation. Jeff Bursey's identification of the Wenrosherd initiated the research for the historic identification of the Freelon site.

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**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE LONDON CHAPTER, ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC..
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1990**

Balance on Hand, January 1, 1990 -	12509 08
less 499 69 petty cash over-expenditure from 1989 -	499 69
Total	12009 39

RECEIPTS

Memberships -	2137 00	
Premium on U.S. Funds -	53 70	
Publication Sales -	987 61	
Bank Interest -	1326 95	
OHF Grant -	6800 00	
 TOTAL	 11305 26	 23314 65

DISBURSEMENTS

Occasional Publications -	4357 25	
KEWA -	2319 68	
Administration -	51 25	
Social Events -	269 26*	
Lab Nights -	Nil	
Projects (Symposium) -	Nil	
Provincial Memberships -	345 00	

TOTAL	7342 44	
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* Includes Speaker Night and expenditures resulting from G. Connoy's funeral

Balance on Hand, December 31, 1990 -	15972 21	
Disbursements -	7342 44	
 TOTAL	 23314 65	 23314 65

REPORT SUBMITTED BY: Wayne Hagerty
Treasurer
London Chapter, OAS

Submitted January 28, 1991 to the London Chapter Executive

3962.8
12009.39

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